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09/933,017	08/21/2001	Toru Murata	Q65899	6073

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SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS  
2100 pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20037

EXAMINER

BRIER, JEFFERY A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2672

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/933,017

Applicant(s)

MURATA, TORU

Examiner

Jeffery A Brier

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

1. The amendment filed on 7/6/04 has been entered.

***Response to Arguments***

2. The arguments filed on 7/6/04 have been fully considered, but, they are deemed not to be persuasive.

The argument concerning the 112 first paragraph rejection is not persuasive because page 6 lines 14-19 describes the remote control data packet sent through the communication line as having overhead such as a destination address or a source address and removing the address from the frame of the remote control data packet to fetch the remote control data. Page 7 lines 12-14 describes removing the overhead from the frame of the image data packet to fetch the image data and does not describe what overhead is removed. Claim 1 claims "network communication means which transmits a framed packet signal with an overhead including an address code;". Claim 1 is claiming any type of framed packet signal. Page 6 described only a remote control data packet as having an address code and removing the address code. Page 7 describes removing overhead from image data packet but did not state what overhead is removed. Since the claim claims more than remote control packet then it is introducing questionable subject matter into the claims.

Applicants amendments to claim 1 overcomes the 112 second paragraph rejection of claim 1.

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Applicants argument concerning the 103 rejection is not persuasive because the newly added limitation of capturing the display contents is taught by Miyashita because the user selection performed by the user with the remote control causes the image displayed on the personal computer to be captured by at least the RS-232 program, communicated to the projector on the RS-232 network, and displayed on the projector. At column 11 lines 4-19 page return and page advance buttons on the remote control are described. When the operator presses page return or page advance the system will return or advance the page displayed by the personal computer, capture the page, and transmit the page to the projector, see column 12 lines 28-36.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Applicant amended claim 1 to claim "which transmits a framed packet signal with an overhead including an address code". The specification does not describe a

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"framed packet signal". See page 5 line 27 to page 7 line 9. At page 7 lines 5-9 the specification of this application describes: The packet generation part 28 adds overhead to the image data which is then in a packet form, so that the image data can be adapted to transmission of the communication line 4, and then, sends out the image data packet through the communication line 4 to the presentation unit 3. The meaning of a framed packet signal is not clear and the specification does not describe a framed packet signal. The specification does not describe "a framed packet signal with an overhead including an address code". The specification of this application at page 7 lines 5-9 describes adding an overhead to the image data but does not describe what is in the overhead. The specification of this application at page 6 lines 3-7 describes adding an overhead such as a destination address or a source address to the remote control data which is then in a packet form. Page 6 lines 14-19 describes the remote control data packet sent through the communication line as having overhead such as a destination address or a source address and removing the address from the frame of the remote control data packet to fetch the remote control data. Page 7 lines 12-14 describes removing the overhead from the frame of the image data packet to fetch the image data and does not describe what overhead is removed. Claim 1 claims "network communication means which transmits a framed packet signal with an overhead including an address code;". Claim 1 is claiming any type of framed packet signal. Page 6 described only a remote control data packet as having an address code and removing the address code. Page 7 describes removing overhead from image data packet but did not state what overhead is removed. Since the claim claims more than

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remote control packet then it is introducing questionable subject matter into the claims. It is clear the specification of this application does not convey to one of ordinary skill in the art that applicant had possession of "a framed packet signal with an overhead including an address code".

Applicant amended claim 7 similar to claim 1, thus, claim 7 is rejected for the reasons given for claim 1. The dependent claims do not correct the above noted problems of their independent claims.

### ***Specification***

5. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required:

Applicant previously amended claims 1 and 7 to claim a first image and voice display means (device in claim 7) having its own address code. The specification did not explicitly state the projector has its own address code.

Applicant previously amended claims 1 and 7 to claim a personal computer having its own address code. The specification at page 9 lines 3-7 describes the user selecting from a list an address that corresponds to the PC but the specification does not explicitly state the PC has its own address code.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita, U.S. Patent No. 5,782,548, in view of Yasukawa, U.S. Patent No. 6,437,786.

Claims 1-14:

Miyashita, U.S. Patent No. 5,782,548, teaches a projector and associated remote control connected via a network to a PC.

Yasukawa, U.S. Patent No. 6,437,786, teaches a LAN connected projector which allows a user via keying input device 11 to enter commands into the projector such as next image. If the next image is not in the projector then the projector sends a command to the server to supply the next image to the projector, see column 11 lines 3-67 and column 12 lines 28-34 and line 44 to column 13 lines 10 and 30-50.

Miyashita does not explicitly teach the projector and the PC have their own address codes.

Yasukawa teaches a projector and associated keying input means connected via a LAN to a PC. The projector and the PC have their own address codes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Miyashita's projector and PC for use in a network of the type that will allocate to the projector and the PC their own address codes so the projector and PC

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may use an already existing network such as a LAN to ease the connection of the user's PC to the projector, see Yasukawa column 2 lines 43-49.

A detailed analysis of claims 1-14 follows.

Claim 1:

Miyashita and Yasukawa teach an electronic presentation system (*Miyashita: see figure 4. Yasukawa: figures 3 and 4*) comprising:

network communication means (*Miyashita: serial transmission line 50 is a RS-232C network communication line which is a network communication means equivalent to that described by applicants specification because RS-232C allows multiple devices to communicate with any other device or devices connected to the network. Yasukawa: network 33 and 40.*) which transmits a framed packet signal with an overhead including an address code (*Yasukawa: this phrase is interpreted to mean transmitting a packet signal with an overhead including an address which is taught by Yasukawa by the use of the LAN and Internet*);

a first image and voice display means (*Miyashita: projector 10. Yasukawa: projector 31.*) having its own address code (*Yasukawa: Yasukawa's projector has its own address, see column 10 line 64 to column 11 line 2*) connected to said communication means in which display control and communication control through said communication means are controlled by



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remote control means (Miyashita: column 9 lines 9-34, remote controller 20 controls the computer's presentation by transmitting signals to the projector 10 which transfers those signals to the computer via serial transmission line 50.

Yasukawa: keying input device 11.); and

a personal computer (Miyashita: PC 40. Yasukawa: PCs 32A, 32B, 41A, 41B), having its own address code (Yasukawa: Yasukawa's PCs have their own addresses, see column 10 line 64 to column 11 line 2), provided with a second image (Miyashita: display 44.

Yasukawa: see figures 3 and 4, PCs 32A, 32B, 41A, 41B have their own display means) and voice (Miyashita: inherently Miyashita includes voice display means since the computer is displaying a presentation having both visual and audio. Yasukawa: since the computer is displaying a presentation having both visual and audio then the PCs have both image and voice display means.)

display means connected to said communication means (Miyashita: indirectly display 44 is connected to serial transmission line 50.

Yasukawa: the PC's displays are connected to network bus 33 and 40 via the PC's network means.) and different from said first image and voice display means placed in a position different from the position placing said first image and voice display means (Miyashita: the location of the computer's display means is different than the location of the projector's

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display means since the projector and computer are physically separate devices, also note column 1 lines 41-54. Yasukawa: network 33 and 40 is discussed as either local intranet or the internet.), and input means (Miyashita: keyboard 46 and mouse 48. Yasukawa: this claim does not state what the input means is, thus, any input means of the PCs meets the broad claim limitation such as the network communication means.);

wherein said remote control means captures selects the display contents displayed by ~~on~~ said personal computer on said second image and voice display means to display said captured ~~selected~~ display contents on said first image and voice display means at the same time (Miyashita: at column 10 line 51 to line 18 many mouse commands may be programmed into the remote controller that will perform the function performed by the user using the mouse at the PC described at column 1 lines 10-38. This selection process causes the personal computer to capture displayed image on the personal computer and display it on the projector. At column 11 lines 4-19 page return and page advance buttons on the remote control are described. When the operator presses page return or page advance the system will return or advance the page displayed by the personal computer, capture the page, and transmit the page to the projector, see column 12 lines 28-36.) by communicating through said communication means (Miyashita:

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*the RS-232C communicates the image displayed on the PC's display to the projector. The communication would occur after the image on the pc is captured by the RE-232 transmission program. It*

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Miyashita's projector and PC for use in a network of the type that will allocate to the projector and the PC their own address codes so the projector and PC may use an already existing network such as a LAN to ease the connection of the user's PC to the projector, Yasukawa column 2 lines 43-49.

The last 4 lines do not clearly claim what is displayed on the second image and voice display means and what is displayed on the first image and voice display means. The claim covers displaying icons on the second display that selects presentations to be displayed on the first display.

The last 4 lines do not claim what is communicated through the communication means. The last 4 lines do not clearly claim how the display contents displayed by the second image and voice display means are communicated through the communication means to display the display contents on the first image and voice display means.

#### Claim 2:

Miyashita teaches the electronic presentation system according to claim 1, wherein said remote control means comprises a remote control transmitter (*see figure 5, infrared light emitting means 36 transmits signals*) sending a sending signal of a code corresponding to a depressed button (*column 9 lines 22-31*) and

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means for converting said sending signal of said remote control transmitter to a communication signal of said communication means (*signal processor 60, computation control means 62 and I/O interface 66 converts the infrared signal into a signal compatible with serial transmission line 50*) and sending the communication signal (*via interface 66*); wherein said personal computer comprises means for converting said sending signal of said remote control transmitter sent through said communication means to a signal (*I/O interface 72*) equivalent to the output signal of the input means (*I/O interface 74 generates signals from input means 46 and 48 equivalent to the signals generated by I/O interface 72, see column 9 lines 66-67 and column 10 lines 1-5*) provided in said personal computer, means for selecting the previously created display contents displayed on said second image and voice display means (*the user is enabled to select an image on the computer display 44 for display by projector 10 such as provided by the page advance button, column 11 line 5*), by said converted signal equivalent to the output signal of said input means (*column 10 lines 1-5*), and means for converting a display signal of said selected display contents displayed on said second image and voice display means to a communication signal of said communication means at the same time and sending the communication signal (*I/O interface 72 transmits the display signal corresponding to the selected display contents*) to the projector; wherein said remote control means further comprises means (*such as the buttons described at*

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*column 11 lines 4-6*) for sending the display signal of said second image and voice display means sent through said communication means to said first image and voice display means.

## Claim 3:

Miyashita teaches the electronic presentation system according to claim 2, wherein the selection of the previously created display contents displayed on said second image and voice display means, done by the signal equivalent to said converted output signal of said input means is executed by basic software (*bios is in all computers as well as operating system 100, column 9 lines 61-67*) installed in said personal computer (*personal computer 40*) and application software (*application software 120, column 9 lines 61-67*) operated under said basic software and used to previously create said display contents.

## Claim 4:

Miyashita teaches the electronic presentation system according to claim 2, wherein said communication means is a wired communication system (*Miyashita: the serial transmission line 50 is described as RS-232, column 8 lines 10-13, which is typically a wired communication system. Yasukawa: the term LAN includes both wired and wireless networks.*).

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Claim 5:

Miyashita teaches the electronic presentation system according to claim 2, wherein said communication means is a wireless communication system (*Miyashita: the serial transmission line 50 is described as RS-232, column 8 lines 10-13, which is typically a wired communication system, however, wireless RS-232 is known and used in wireless communications systems. Yasukawa: the term LAN includes both wired and wireless networks.*).

Claim 6:

The PC is remotely connected in both Miyashita and Yasukawa to the projector, thus, second image and voice display means is remotely connected to the first image and voice display means.

Claim 7:

This claim is a device claim version of means plus function claim 1 and is rejected for the reasons given for claim 1.

Claim 8:

This claim is a device claim version of means plus function claim 6 and is rejected for the reasons given for claim 6.

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Claim 9:

This claim is a device claim version of means plus function claim 2 and is rejected for the reasons given for claim 2.

Claim 10:

This claim is a device claim version of means plus function claim 3 and is rejected for the reasons given for claim 3.

Claim 11:

This claim is a device claim version of means plus function claim 4 and is rejected for the reasons given for claim 4.

Claim 12:

This claim is a device claim version of means plus function claim 5 and is rejected for the reasons given for claim 5.

Claim 13:

Claim 13 claims the electronic presentation system of claim 1, wherein said network communication means uses an Ethernet network. Miyashita's network is a RS-232C network. Yasukawa's network is a LAN. LAN are formed by many different types of networks one of which is Ethernet. At column 10 line 25 to column 11 line 19 various networks are described. 10base2 and 10baseT wire networks are Ethernet networks.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to connect Miyashita's projector and PC to an Ethernet network so the projector and PC may use an already existing network such as a LAN formed from an Ethernet network to ease the connection of the user's PC to the projector, Yasukawa column 2 lines 43-49.

Claim 14:

Newly submitted claim 14 claims the electronic presentation system of claim 7, wherein said network communication means uses an Ethernet network. This claim would have been obvious for the same reasons given for claim 13 above.


8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.



9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeffery A Brier whose telephone number is 703-305-4723. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 6:30 to 3:00. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi, can be reached at (703) 305-4713). The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Jeffery A Brier  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2672